The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4276 六十七百二千四第 日四初月六唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 21ST JULY, 1871. 五拜禮 號一廿月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 20, CATHERINE FULLARTON, Brit. bg., 178, Hughan, Takao 16th July, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

July 20, YESSO, Brit. str., 595, Ashton, Foochow 17th July, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

July 20, OTTO, from Whampoa.

Departures.

July 20, JANE, for Cootie.
July 20, CHINA, for Port Adelaide.
July 20, RONA, str., for Canton.
July 20, TRITON, for Bangkok.
July 20, KAISOW, for Batavia.
July 20, UNION, for New Zealand.
July 20, AFRICA, str., for Nagasaki.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20TH JULY.

Chinaman, for Batavia.
Madura, for Amoy.
Priam, str., for Shanghai.
Joseph Haydn, for Saigon.
Armin, for Saigon.
Bertha, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast,—Messrs. Templar, Fenton, Vassallo, 3 European deck and 75 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Steamship *Orissa*, to-day, at noon,—

For Singapore.—Capt. and Mrs. Kirk and infant, Mr. Becker, and one Malay.
For Calcutta.—Mr. Sherin.
For Madras.—Mr. Sheik Audum.
For Melbourne.—Mr. W. Webb.
For King George's-Sound.—Mr. Johnston Stevenson.
For Brindisi.—Messrs. Kaffar, Z. Zuda, G. Zuda, Sakunjama and Schneidler.
For Southampton.—Lieut. R. G. Drew, R.N., Messrs. A. Hunt, John Hutchins, Wolfenden and Young, (P. & O. Co.'s Service,) Capt. Anderson and one European.

Reports.

None.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 2nd, Constance from Swatow, Coryphens from Hongkong; 3rd, Duke of Abercorn from Shanghai; 5th, Boussole from Shanghai; 6th, Lauderdale from Shanghai, Malacca from Shanghai, Amphitrite from Hongkong, Eme from Shanghai; 9th, Her Majesty from Hongkong, Caller Ou from Shanghai, Albion from Nagasaki; 10th, Sir Lancelot from Hongkong, Clara Sayers from Hongkong; 11th, Cutty Sark from Shanghai; 12th, Lubloo from Hongkong, St. Brycedale from Hongkong; 13th, Wm. Ritson from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July 1st, Titania for London; 4th, Thomas Brown for Melbourne, Takli for Melbourne; 6th, Forest Bells for Chefoo and Taku; 7th, Harlaw for London; 8th, Maitland for London; 10th, Falke for Tientsin, Constance for Sydney; 11th, Fire Queen for London; 12th, Coryphens for Melbourne; 13th, Helen for Sydney; 15th, Boussole for Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25th, Japan, str., from San Francisco; 26th, Eudora from Takow; 28th, Golden Age, str., from Shanghai; 29th, Volga, str., from Hongkong, Gaucho from San Francisco; July 1st, Mariana from Boston; 5th, Costa Rica, str., from Shanghai, Erie from Glasgow; 8th, Ottawa, str., from Hongkong, H.M. cor. Barossa from Chefoo.

DEPARTURES.

June 23rd, America, str., for San Francisco; 26th, Arizona, str., for Shanghai; 27th, Aden, str., for Hongkong, Sarah Nicholson for Manila, Japan, str., for Hongkong; 29th, Holmsdale for Hongkong, Silver Eagle for Coast of China; 30th, Crest of the Wave, seeking; July 1st, Papillon for Chefoo, Taunton for Chefoo; 3rd, Felicia for Hakodadi, River Avon for Kobe; 5th, Golden Age, str., for Shanghai; 7th, Eliza Shaw for Shanghai Radama, seeking, Fabius for Nagasaki, Burmah for Rangoon, Black Watch, seeking, Charlotte Christine, seeking, Black Watch, and C. Christine.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS,
(*Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. Connor.*)
Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. Mrs. CONNOR will take especial charge of Lady visitors, and the arrangements will be found in every way conducive to their comfort.

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.
tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

ALBION HOTEL.
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. W. SNELLING, *Proprietor.*

THIS new and Commodious Hotel is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the Town, commanding a full view of the Harbour, and is from its situation well adapted to afford a comfortable and pleasant place of sojourn to Families visiting the City. Hot and Cold Baths at all hours of the day.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT.

Breakfast ... ... at 8 A.M.
Tiffin... ... ...at 1 P.M.
Dinner... ... ... at 7 P.M.
1m 1058 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 „	1.50 „
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 „

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
	G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
J. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 80,000 Shares, representing a capital of £800,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [8m 1070 June 24

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MEICHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Meichers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents:—

Amoy	Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Bombay	„ SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta	„ ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.
Canton	„ OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo	„ FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang	„ J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow	„ OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi	„ HOWELL & Co.
Hankow	„ EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo	„ SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kinkiang	„ R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila	„ FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki	„ HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo	„ J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang	„ SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon	„ A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco	Wm. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore	THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow	Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin	JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse, Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:

E. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

TWO THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	*f.p.a.*
From Canton	Tea,	2¼%	1½%
„ Macao	Silk,	2 %	1½%
„ Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½%	1½%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

INSURANCE

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by shippers at time of making Freight engagements, Certificates of Insurance against Tea or Silk may be obtained from the Undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at following rates, *by any steamers of the above Company.*

Hongkong to London,	on Tea with average, 45/s.
Canton do. do.	per cent., f. of a. 35/s.
Macao do. do.	on Silk with average, 27/6 per cent.

Subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 884 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 585

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed with the different Mediterranean Steamship Companies, we are now prepared to take cargo at through rates to any of the following Ports.

Marseilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Smyrna, Constantinople and Odessa.

For further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 960 Hongkong, 5th June, 1871.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Aul

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITARY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier Major of Bengal Horse Artillery),
Proprietor.
tf 539 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road*,

THIS DAY,
the 21st instant, at noon,—
Sundry OILMAN'S STORES
An Invoice of CROCKERY, comprising: Dinner, Cheese, Pudding and Soup PLATES, Toilet SETS, JUGS, HAND-BASINS, MUGS, Tea CUPS and SAUCERS.
CORKSCREWS, Tape MEASURES, Key RINGS, HAMMERS, Fire-proof Iron CHESTS, sizes from 24 to 32 inch., Sporting GUNPOWDER, 11 barrels SPLIT PEAS, Sundry Oil PAINTINGS, CIGARS and SNUFF, 20 cases each 24 tins good Australian BUTTER; 10 boxes Marine SOAP POWDER, and a few cases good SHERRY.

And,
(On account of the concerned,)
48 cases Bock BEER.
1238 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 22nd July, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An assortment of JAPAN WARE, comprising: Lacquered CABINETS, Work TABLES, Glove BOXES, Work BOXES, Cigar BOXES, TEAPOYS, &c., &c., BRONZES, PORCELAIN VASES, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Auctioneer.
1237 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 25th day of July, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At the Godowns of Messrs. DERODE, DUBOIS & Co., Gage Street,—
All their remaining STOCK of Fine WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.
Comprising:
Montebello CORDON NOIR.
do. CARTE BLANC.
VERZENAY, and other BRANDS.
CLARETS,—
MEDOC, MARGEAUX, ST. EMILION, ST. JULIEN, &c.
Jules Bellot fine CHAMPAGNE.
BRANDY, &c.
BARSAC, SAUTERNE, CHABLIS, NOYAU, VERMOUTH, PORT, SHERRY, CURACAO, ANISETTE, &c.
Assorted SYRUPS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.
And a few cases of Preserved FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PATES, OIL, VINEGAR, &c., &c.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1226 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their Godowns at Wanchi,

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,—
The following sizes of Oregon PINE LUMBER, in lots to suit Purchasers.

1½ inch	111 feet.	
1½ „	556 „	
2 „	34,877 „	
3 „	63,481 „	
4 „	72,937 „	
5 „	465 „	
6 „	13,566 „	

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever at Purchaser's fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1242 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. W. PEARCE, Esq., (owing to change of residence), to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Praya, Wanchi, on

SATURDAY,
the 29th day of July, 1871, at noon precisely,—
The whole of his substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing room, Dining room, and Bed room SUITES, Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
And a Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.
An American 6-Pocket BILLIARD TABLE.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Thursday, the 27th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1233 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

IN the ESTATE OF ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August
The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:
A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.
Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.
All in first rate condition!
The ground plan measuring 384 Tsubos, or 13,824 square feet, as per Title-deed.
For particulars, apply to
H. OHL,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.
1176]

FOR SALE.

THE British ship "*ELLEN DOVEREN*," 735 tons register, of 17,000 piculs carrying capacity, with Masts, Sails, Repo, Riggings, &c., complete.
For particulars, apply to
CHUN YUEN TUNG KEE,
Bonham Strand.
1m 1168 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 22th June, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

Ex. "Belted Will," "Cornwia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3.50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

AT Messrs. H. JURGENS & Co.'s Auction Room, a London made Rose Wood Semi-Cottage PIANO, 6⅔ tri. cord.
tf 1214 Hongkong, 17th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REVISED TARIFF TO INDIA.

ON and after TO-DAY, the following will be the charge for telegrams of 20 words.
Hongkong to Town of Madras.....$24.60
Stations East and West of Chittagong as formerly.
By order,
W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong—Offices: Burd Lane,
July 11th, 1871. [tf 1182

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Weeuong* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (6 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Intimations.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above Club will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.
3d 1228 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, August 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and electing Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
1191 Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 6th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
22d 1154 Hongkong, 6th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the *30th June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,—
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 936 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room of the Undersigned is REMOVED to the one lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., in *Queen's Road.*

H. JURGENS & Co.
1m 1141 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

TO LET,

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Pedder's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.

The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq., Pedder's Wharf.

The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Pedder's Wharf.

Apply to
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanaseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENNE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

FOR SWATO

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 21ST, 1871.

WE reproduced in yesterday's paper a very remarkable article on the subject of Gambling in Hongkong, which has appeared in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. In this article there is sufficient internal evidence to show that it has emanated, either directly or indirectly, from Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL himself, and it is an interesting question how he or his advocate succeeded in making this peculiarly moral paper the medium of bringing his views before the public. In speaking of the *Telegraph* as a moral paper, we must be understood to allude strictly to what it says as opposed to what it does. The *Telegraph*—slightly to alter what was said about CHARLES II.—never says an immoral thing, and never does a moral one. The constrast between its magniloquent articles, and the disgraceful advertisements for which it has become the recognised medium, has long been the subject of the satire in the home papers, while its recent publication of all the details of a criminal case, over which every other respectable and moral journal drew a veil of decency, has clearly shown that the comments upon the inconsistency observable in the morality of the "Management," as compared with the Editorial department, were thoroughly deserved. A journal of this kind seems peculiarly well fitted to become the medium of advocating Sir R. MACDONNELL's gambling scheme to the British public. Like the medium of publicity, that scheme is scarcely less moral in words than it is immoral in practice. In advocating it, the greatest stress was always laid by Sir R. MACDONNELL upon the benefit it would confer in regulating vice, but very little was said in official quarters concerning the extremely doubtful means adopted for attaining this end. In strict accordance with these principles, we find that the article does not say one word about the fact that the licensing system is the means of producing a large annual revenue. This trifling detail is conveniently forgotten, while a few supercilious jokes about the "heathen Chinee" are considered sufficient to dispose of the rest of the question. The arguments used are already so familiar to everybody in Hongkong that it is needless to reply to them in detail. They have long ago been shelved by the irresistable logic of facts, it having been clearly proved, first, that the Colony does not require the revenue; secondly, that the police supervision of the houses is so defective that the licensed "house" more likely to harbour criminals than were the unlicensed "hell" before in existence; thirdly, that the licensing system does not prevent the existence of unlicensed houses in addition to those licensed; and, lastly, that the Police Force in the Colony has all along been so utterly defective that it cannot be said that any effort likely in the slightest degree to prove effectual has yet been made to put gambling down. Of these facts, of course, not a hint of any kind is given, but we suspect the Home Government is by this time pretty well aware of them, and that it has finally set its face against the system. The Government, true to its principle of supporting its employés when attacked, never mind by whom, but more especially when it is by the Press, would do nothing while gambling was being loudly denounced, but the protests have not been thrown away, as so soon as it was able to do so with an appearance of acting spontaneously, we find the Government stepping forward and ordering the suppression of the system. It seems tolerably clear that Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL has failed to enlist any of the other leading daily papers in his cause, as otherwise he would scarcely have chosen the *Telegraph*, which on the point of morality is a public reproach. As well might the Empress EUGENIE lecture on domestic economy, or Madame RACHEL preach against vanity. Such a paper is a fitting advocate of Gambling in Hongkong, but there is little reason to fear that the suppression of the abuse will be much retarded by the *Telegraph's* being enlisted as a supporter of the measure.

Apart from the charitable insinuation about the Attorney-General's motives for pushing the prosecution against Kwok-a-sing, which will have probably very little effect upon the public or on that official, the suggestion of "Popular Government" is intensely amusing. In order to demonstrate his abhorrence of high-handed action, he proposes that the jury in the Kwok-a-sing case should have adopted the eminently high-handed course of doing what they might have felt to be an injustice to Mr. Pauncefote in order to "deal a blow to the Government, and make their names famous in Hongkong History." This is a statemanly, judicial, and extremely large minded suggestion.

There is no doubt some plausibility in the suggestion made by our correspondent "Answer," that the recent heavy rains may have been a cause of the prevalence of fever in Hongkong; but it still has to be proved that it has been the sole cause, and that illness has not been fostered by the excavation complained of. We hear, there is an intention to stop the work until the cool weather, and trust sincerely this will prove to be the case. If the work would have to be abandoned altogether, should the excavating during the Summer be suspended, it might be reasonable to continue it even at some risk to public health; but it is surely not justifiable to do so when the only question at stake is whether a new Public Garden—not greatly wanted as we have a very good one already—should be completed a few months earlier or later. What we should like to see is, steps taken to obtain once for all some more definite information as to the unhealthiness or otherwise of cuttings, than the opinion of only one medical man, though he may happen to have been Colonial Surgeon. It is proverbially hard to decide when Doctors disagree, but we believe a majority of professional men are definitely of opinion that these cuttings are of a most dangerous nature; and they are certainly supported by the practical experience of general residents.

Yesterday morning, during the receipt of cargo on board the P. & O. S. S. *Orissa*, a bale marked B (in diamond) T. S., No. 4, London, shipped by a firm in Macao, attracted the attention of the vigilant second officer. When it was rolled along the deck, a sound as of something rattling in its interior created suspicion that its contents were not silk, as stated in the Shipping note; it was therefore put on one side, and afterwards sent to the Company's office to be opened under inspection, when its contents were found to be stones and old rope. Many a thousand dollar has *John Company* been called upon to pay by such frauds, and many have been the letters from Leadenhall-street insisting that these were perpetrated on board the steamers through a want of due vigilance upon the part of the Executive, who can now point out the very firm from whom this parcel was received. Its exterior certainly did not afford a nice sample of silk packing, but, barring the "rattles," it would have passed muster, and *Quis Separabit*(?) would have been made to pay its supposed value as Macao Silk.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that on the completion of the telegraphic line between Nagasaki and Vladivostock, and so via Russia to Europe, it will be possible to transmit messages at a great reduction on the rates at present charged by the China Submarine Line. It is anticipated that a message of twenty words from Hongkong to London will cost only $21, in place of $33, which is the present rate.

The Criminal Sessions were continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Ball, when Cheong Ayow, who had been tried the day before on a charge of highway robbery and acquitted, was brought up with two others charged with burglary and larceny. The two companions were acquitted, but the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against Cheong Ayow, and he was sentenced to six years penal servitude. This was the only case heard; and the sessions were adjourned to Monday next, at 10 a.m.

Messrs. A. G. Hogg & Co.'s rice circular of 14th July reports that the market during the month has remained very firm, and supplies have not been over abundant from the up country districts, which may be accounted for by the fact that the present rainy season is taken advantage of by the growers to plant the new crop, and consequently the shipping of the old grain is in a measure neglected. Latest quotations are for round grain $1.70 to $1.72 and for cargo grain $1.64 to $1.65. The Export from 16th June to 14th July was, for Hongkong, 450,600 piculs; Singapore, 3,509 piculs; Macao, 6,200 piculs; Swatow, 13,500 piculs; Macassar, 5,000 piculs; Montevideo, 6,960 piculs;—Total 487,769 piculs; adding to which the Export of previous months, viz., 2,975,177 piculs, makes a total Export from 1st January, to date of 3,462,946 piculs. Freights have been fairly maintained, the rate for medium sized vessels for Hongkong being 30 to 32 cents per picul.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

20th July.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

CONSTABLE FINED.

Sheik Mahomet, I.P.C. No. 181, was convicted of unnecessary violence to a prisoner, and fined $5; also ordered to pay $2 amends to one Tung-a-mei.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE POLICE GAMBLING CASE.

Sookmuudun Doorga, I.P.C. No. 152, was convicted of having given false evidence in the case against the Sikh constables on the 15th and 18th inst., and fined $10, in default three months' imprisonment. Mr. Francis, who appeared for the defendant, objected to summary decision: First, because there was no definite charge; second, that the evidence given by the prisoner was immaterial to the issue; third, that there ought to be witnesses; fourth, because the matter was of considerable importance, and the prisoner claimed a full investigation. All these objections were overruled. The fine was paid.

KWOK-A-SING v. PAUNCEFOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The above was a political trial, if ever there was one, and it is greatly to be regretted that the jurors were not equal to the occasion, as such an opportunity of passing a *quasi* official condemnation of the general high handed and arbitrary conduct of the Government may not again occur for years.

Mr. Pauncefote might quite conscientiously deny that he had knowingly given the plaintiff into custody a second time for the same offence, but knowing how Government is conducted in this Colony, it would have been a very pertinent question to have asked him how far he was influenced by pique at being thwarted in his proceedings by the Chief Justice, and a desire to see whether after all the high handed style in vogue with Government officials might not even yet enable him to behead Kwok-a-sing and override the Judicial Bench. As a friend of mine remarked regarding another high handed official, He does a thing without much consideration, and if any one objects at the time, he says, "Oh! We'll fight it out afterwards; but let us do it now."

Such being the character of the Hongkong Government generally, I repeat that had the Jurors been equal to the occasion they could have dealt such a blow to the Government as to have made their names famous in Hongkong History, and possibly have brought about a change for the better, as such an open condemnation, one would think, would require to be taken notice of by the Secretary of State.

I am, yours faithfully,
POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, 18th July 1871.

"CUTTINGS" DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Should I be too rude if I were to suggest that the writer of the article in your issue of the 18th inst. must be selfish to a degree "astonishing even in Hongkong?" I am nearly sixty years of age, and have lived among people of various nationalities, and I have invariably found that those persons who are pre eminently selfish are prone to attribute the same fault to others, and frequently do so when no grounds whatever exist for the charge.* From my knowledge of this fact, I am inclined to make allowance for a writer who brings a charge of selfishness against the Surveyor-General, because he does not stop the works at the new Public Garden. I do not at present intend to show why, on scientific grounds, I believe the opinion, which you say is held by every person except the Colonial Surgeon, to be wrong. I merely wish to protest against a series of virulent attacks being made on a public official, because, forsooth he is conscientiously doing his duty. When your scientific contributor first employed his learned leisure in informing the public of his supposed discovery, Government at once sought an opinion from its medical officer, and that opinion, which is on record, is in contradiction to the one expressed in your journal. Although you may, for the purpose of keeping up the absurd doctrine of "consistency" in a newspaper, think it necessary to go on with what you modestly call "patient hammering," I fail to see that Government is called on to take the opinion of the *Daily Press*, and one or two private individuals, who do not understand what they are talking about, in preference to that of a regularly qualified and duly appointed authority. I know that from ignorance or opposition doctors differ and B. C. or D. having once expressed an opinion must stick to it, but I think Government would be to blame if it followed the opinion of Doctors B. or D. instead of that of the Colonial Surgeon.

If, Mr. Editor, you will bring forward facts hitherto unknown, and show us why these excavations give rise to fevers, the authorities will doubtless reconsider the matter, but until you do so they cannot be expected to delay a useful work and waste the public money to please one section of the community and offend another. Remember the fable of the Old Man and his Ass, and don't expect the Surveyor General to alter his plans to suit the views of every one who chooses to express an opinion.

Considering the unsettled state of the weather, that the wind has been blowing from all directions except that usual at this time of the year, and that we have had an excessive amount of rain; there seems to me sufficient to account for cases of fever, without attributing them to the action of the Surveyor-General, and accusing him of manslaughter.

As to your statement that nobody cares a straw about the new Public Garden, I think it is too ridiculous to require an

ANSWER.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

* Quite so! and this probably accounts for our correspondent making the charge on the present occasion.—ED.

THE CHINESE VIEW OF THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—With greatest pleasure I read the article so ably written by you in answer to my letter in your last Saturday's paper, in which you explained that the massacre of French priests in Paris was only an incident in a general outbreak, consequently it is less horrible and barbarous in comparision with the Tientsin massacre, which was committed when the city of Tientsin was in peace. With your permission, I beg to show that the two massacres are equally barbarous, because both were committed when the people were in greatest excitement, one by the Communists in Paris, when they were excited by the treatment they suffered at the hand of the Versailles troops, the other by the rabble in Tientsin, when they were excited by the careless conduct of the Roman Catholic priests, and enraged by the attack made by the priests on their religion and customs handed down to them by their ancestors. No sincere man, says the *London and China Express*, values anything more highly than his religion. No brave man suffers so willingly for anything as his religion, &c. From this, it is quite clear that a man easily gets indignant when his religion is attacked. Perhaps I need not show instances of religious riot of this kind so often occured in civilized Europe. According to the late Reuter's telegram, the Catholics in New York threaten to attack the Protestants; should the threatened attack really take place, it will be no doubt attended with loss of human lives, and perhaps the blood may be shed in a most horrible and cruel manner even in such a civilized city as New York, which city is now in perfect peace and tranquillity. If Christian doctrine is preached in this way, it is a curse instead of a blessing to mankind, for riot, confusion and war surely ensue. I do not quite agree with your arguments drawn from analogy, "that just as the Prussians would have been justified in besieging Paris in order to put an end to the reign of terror which was existing there, the foreigners aggrieved by the Tientsin massacre would be justified in putting down the factious opponents of the Chinese Government, &c." Because the Chinese Government has the power to punish, and did punish the guilty to the satisfaction, at least, of the French minister at Pekin, though of course not to the satisfaction of the China merchants; and also because this is not the way to settle international disputes between civilized nations. For, if the French take the example from the Prussians in besieging Tientsin in order to punish those ringleaders, the Chinese will take the example from the French in besieging San Francisco in order to put an end to the reign of terror which is existing there, and punish the Americans for their barbarous deed in raining stones on the heads of innocent Chinamen, which crime there is abundance of proof, is beyond the power of the American authorities to check. And the Americans in their turn will take the example from the Chinese in besieging London in order to punish the English *Alabama* to coal at one of her ports, which cruiser, she had no power to prevent from going to sea. And then the process might in the same manner come round again. This is not what a civilized people should do to its neighbour. This is exactly what the red Indian and African savages do in wreaking revenge on their enemies.

I notice in your to-day's paper a letter signed "Justice," but I do not agree with the arguments contained therein, because the rebellion in Paris was a political movement, and the disturbance occurred last year at Tientsin was only a religious riot. There is a vast difference between the two in a legal point of view.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the Chinese are now treated by Foreigners as if they have no souls. They are offered opium balls by the merchants on one side, and bibles by the priests on the other, should they have the audacity not to take the two at one time, they are threatened with cannon balls. This is not what a Christian should do to his neighbour. I therefore like to see foreigners treat China more fairly, and do not keep her in trembling in future. So the friendship between this most populous Empire and the rest of the world will be cemented and peace maintained.

I am, Sir, yours turly,
A CHINAMAN.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

JUNE 20TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug has kept steady, with sales of Patna, at $625¼ to $625 cash, and $626½ to $628¾ credit; Benares, $602½ to $607½; Patna on time, 7th sales to arrive, $617½ to $621½; Malwa, $635 to $645, little doing.

JUNE 21ST, MORNING.

No change at present in the drug market.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5½ to 4/5¼
Bank Bills on demand,..... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....73½
Bank, 15 days' sight.....73½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½ to 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—44 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—40 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,250 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 44 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$70 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$292 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$53 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$48 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 to 30 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 40 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—62 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$10 per share discount.

SALES ON JULY 20TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.01, by Tai-shun-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $2.06, by Tai-shun-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Small Dried Mussels, 50 piculs, at $7.80, by Tai-shun-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 1,500 piculs, at $2.08, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,500 piculs, at $2.03, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 7 bales, at $15.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Calcutta Cotton, 73 bales, at $13.75, by Parsee merchant to Kim-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 51 bales, at $15.25, by foreign merchant to Tai-fung.

Bombay Cotton, 17 bales, at $14.75, by foreign merchant to Tai-fung.

T-Cloth, 7 lbs., 2,000 pieces, at $1.90, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sesamums, 150 piculs, at Tls. 2.1.2., by Sze-hop-chuen to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 100 piculs, at $5.85, by Sze-hop-chuen to travelling merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

The most interesting local new during the fortnight has been a case brought in the Supreme Court by Kwok-a-sing, the Chinaman who was charged with being concerned in the murder of the captain and crew of the *Nouvelle Penelope*, and released by the Chief Justice on *habeas corpus*, against the Hon. Julian Pauncefote, Attorney-General, for wrongful arrest after release the writ from the Supreme Court. Under Section 6 of the Act of Charles II., the Plaintiff claimed a forfeit to be awarded to him of £500. The case was elaborately argued, Mr. Hayllar, of the Hongkong Bar, appearing for the Attorney-General, and the claimant being represented by his Attorney, Mr. J. J. Francis. The case resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

On the 18th inst, Charles Lebroch, the second mate of the barque *Chin-chin*, while bathing from the vessel in a very strong current, was observed to sink. A rope was thrown to him and a boat lowered, but he was unable to grasp the one, and the crew of the other failed to pick him up. On Thursday afternoon following the Surgeon of H.M. gunboat *Dwarf* reported to Sergeant Batten at the Kowloon Station that he had seen a body between Hoongham and Kowloon Point. It was removed by the police to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was identified as the body of Lebroch. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned while bathing."

CANTON.

We learn that the Fatshan people are again showing their hatred of Missionaries and their converts by pasting up placards calculated to rouse the mob to the burning and sacking pitch. It will be remembered that in September last a chapel, which had been put up entirely at the expense of the native Christians, was destroyed; the restoration of this Chapel was undertaken by the Canton Authorities, not however until after several months coaxing and expostulation on the part of the English Consul, who, though not noted for the assistance he usually afforded to Missionaries, was unwilling to let the matter drop once he had taken it up. As the building approaches completion, its chance of demolition increases, and unless great caution is shown on the occasion of the opening, and active protection given by the authorities, the mob in all probability will have its own way, and several months will again be wasted in discussing how, when, and where reparation is to be made. The building costs Tls. 1,800, and the time occupied in putting it up is about six months; another half-year is expended in lamenting the loss of the old chapel, and talking over its restitution, so that it cost the authorities, or more probably the gentry, only Tls. 150 a month to keep the Christians without a chapel, while for this sum is also thrown in all the credit, which our Government is too ready to give to the former, of doing their utmost to repress the ill-disposed, and of making amends when an outrage has unfortunately been committed.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, 14th July, 1871.

SIR,—In consequence of the heavy rains, which during the last few days have fallen here, a portion of the west wall of the city having become literally soaked with rain water, suddenly gave way. By the fall thereof, seven houses in the immediate vicinity were almost entirely destroyed. The occupants of these houses having observed that the wall was in a very tottering state, and knowing that if it fell the destruction of their houses would be the inevitable result, wisely sought, are it was too late, more abiding dwelling places. Not far distant from the scene of this destruction of household property, a button factory, the walls of which had become permeated with rain water, also fell, and unfortunately buried in its ruins a young man, who at the time was engaged in plying his trade as a button-maker. Another man, a fellow labourer of the deceased, sustained on the same occasion a very severe fracture of his right leg.

A nunnery, situated in the Poon-loong-lee street of the western suburb of this city, in which resided six nuns of the sect of Taou, was, a few days ago, suppressed in a very extraordinary manner. It appears that a number of operatives, being desirous to establish a fund for the purpose of enabling them to do full honour to a Chinese festival, which was nigh at hand, called upon the nuns to whom I refer, to contribute their quota to the fund in question. This the devout sisters refused to do. The operatives becoming, in consequence, much enraged, at once accused them of being guilty, day by day, of grossly immoral conduct, and at the same time called upon the elders of the district to give their sanction for the immediate removal, by the suppression of the nunnery, of what was neither more nor less than a sink of iniquity. The permission of the elders having been obtained, the doors of the nunnery were assailed by men, who, for this purpose, had previously armed themselves with sticks and stones. Before this force the doors of the nunnery soon gave way, and an entrance having been effected, the poor unoffending women were, by their ruffianly assailants ignominiously driven from the seclusion of their cloister. Upon the payment, however, a few days subsequently, on the part of these pietists of three or four taels of silver to the operatives, who had so inconsiderately intruded upon their seclusion, they were permitted to return to their desolated home.

The prefectural Yamun of this city has recently been the scene of what may be termed a "town and gown row." It seems that the examination of candidates for the degree of So'tsoi, or bachelor of arts, is at present being held here. The candidates for this literary distinction, upon presenting themselves at the Yamun in question, prior to the examination, with the view of course of having their names registered, and paying the customary fees, became greatly incensed on learning from the prefectural treasurer, or secretary, that the fee required on this occasion from each student was nine, rather than the usual fee of seven candareens. An indignation meeting was immediately held by these aspirants for literary honours, and a resolution, to the effect that to this unjust exaction on the part of the prefectural treasurer or secretary a most strenuous opposition should be offered, was proposed and carried. In a body, therefore, they returned to the Yamun of the Prefect, and unhesitatingly stated to the prefectural treasurer, or secretary, the conclusion at which they had unanimously arrived. A few angry words ensued, and the guilty official, feeling that a struggle was likely to take place, summoned to his rescue all the clerks, servants, soldiers and policemen, which the Yamun contained. The students, about four or five hundred in number, seeing the enemy drawn out in battle array, and feeling that they had no time to lose, at once entered upon a contest, which did not terminate until several heads had been broken. The Pun-yu and Nam-hoi magistrates eventually appeared on the scene, and at a consultation which they held with the prefect, it was agreed that the prefectural treasurer should be dismissed the service, and that the most prominent of the underlings, who had assisted him in the exaction of his unjust dues, should be exposed in cangues, or wooden collars, at the gates of the Yamun. From this it would appear that the "gown," in this instance at all events, was most assuredly triumphant. It is said that whilst the fight prevailed, a number of thieves entered the Yamun and robbed it of many valuable things.

The Ka-Kow-Poo street of the western suburb of this city, was the other day the arena of an event which could not possibly occur in the street of any European city. I learn that a woman, who had been convicted by the elders of the aforesaid street of kidnapping a child, was by them sentenced to be flogged through the street in which she had so boldly dared to violate the law. This sentence was carried out to the fullest possible extent, the back of the criminal having, by a well applied rattan, been made to bleed most profusely. Children, however, are not the only beings who in Canton appear to excite the cupidity of kidnappers. Thus, for example, on Wednesday last, at nine o'clock of the night, four or five men entered a house occupied by eight or ten women, who, of their sex, are, it appears, pre-eminently frail, and seizing two of the best looking of this weak and erring sisterhood, carried them bodily out of the house, and placing them in sedan chairs, which were at hand for the purpose, removed them to a place of concealment. On the following morning, however, at an early hour, when these women were, by their captors, being conveyed through the east gate of the city, they called out "save life! save life!" Whereupon the soldiers in charge of the gate stopped the chair bearers, and rescued the damsels. The sentinels were then informed by the women that, on the preceding night, they had by the man, who were in attendance, been forcibly removed from a brothel of which they were inmates, and that thither it was their desire to return. The kidnappers, upon hearing this impeachment, became much alarmed, and therefore fled. Being swift of foot they managed, though hotly pursued, to make good their escape. The soldiers, however, took charge of the frail sisters, and in due course of time returned them to their owner, who, for their trouble, rewarded them with twenty taels of silver.

The remains of Lee-fok-tai, late governor of the neighbouring province of Kwang-si, were a few days ago brought in state to this city. They were received at the landing place by the Viceroy, and all the leading civil and military officials, and by them escorted in solemn procession to the temple of Longevity in one of the shrines of which temple they, for the present, rest. In the course of a few days, it is the intention of all the officials to repair to the temple which I have named, for the purpose of rendering homage to the soul of this defunct statesman. Before closing my remarks on Lee-fok-tai, I think it is right to state with regard to him, that, though he was inert to degrees as a ruler, he was, nevertheless, a most upright man, refusing on all occasions to receive bribes, or largesses, at the hands of the people over whom he ruled. In proof of this statement, it only remains for me to observe that he has, like Aristides, of old, died very poor. With the view of forwarding his remains to Shan-tung, the province in which he was born, and providing for their decent interment on their arrival there, a fund has been established at this place, and to which it is said that the Viceroy has contributed the munificent sum of one thousand taels.

On Sunday last, at noon, twenty-two, malefactors were beheaded on the common execution ground of this city.

X.

SHANGHAI.

The *Daily News* states that the two Chinese and one Japanese, part of the crew of the Hawaiian brig *Nuuanu*, which, after the murder of the mate and an attack on the captain, was burnt at sea, were brought up at the Mixed Court on the 8th instant, before Chin, an Assessor from the N.-German Consulate, and the Japanese Consul. This was the first appearance of the latter official, who was assisted by a native Japanese interpreter and secretary, and who followed the procedure very carefully on behalf of his suspected national. The examination elicited nothing fresh—the Chinese being more reticent than when examined at the N.-German Consulate, but of the active guilt of one, Ahfo, a native of Chinchew, there is strong suspicion. The Japanese is not considered to be implicated further than by a guilty knowledge of the plot, in common with the rest of the crew, before it was put in execution. He was therefore delivered to his Consul, who engaged to produce him again if called upon. The examination was adjourned for the evidence of a boy and woman who were saved.

The following items are from the same paper:—

About a month ago, we mentioned that a Chinese merchant on the French Concession had been squeezed $70 by city emissaries, for doing business through foreigners. We now hear of a still more outrageous case of persecution, under very similar circumstances. An English firm, located on the French Concession, shipped for Kiukiang 700 bundles of seaweed by one of the U. S. N. Co.'s steamers. A few days later, the native Broker through whom the purchase had been made, was summoned to the Tax Office, next door to the Custom House, where he was ordered to pay Tls. 100 squeeze. The purchasers of the seaweed, on learning the affair, sent a shroff to support his case, and to ask that he might be released. The shroff was threatened with a flogging for interference. A foreigner then went down, and was told he had been sent to the Mixed Court. The Maloo people, however, denied any knowledge of the affair. It was eventually discovered that the man had been sent into the city, where he is still detained. The case has been laid before the English Consul, in so far as it affects the interests of the firm; but the intervention of the French Consul has been also sought to stop the detestable system of espionage which is evidently at work in every corner of the Settlement. Notably, we are informed, there are spies regularly stationed at the U. S. N. and S. S. N. godowns, to mark every transaction in which a native is concerned; and that even every hong in the French Concession is similarly watched. Whether the other Concessions are similarly favoured, we are as yet unaware; but it is very probable.

The execution of William Williams, for the wilful murder of Thomas Mitchinson, on the 24th May, took place on the 4th instant. Punctually at 6 o'clock, the prisoner was conducted from his cell to the scaffold, accompanied by a priest of the Roman Catholic faith, and the officials whose duty it was to be present. Having ascended, he turned and addressed a few words to those around, he then uttered aloud a brief prayer, and submitted himself to the executioner's hands. The rope and cap having been adjusted, the executioner left the platform, drew the bolt, and in an instant, with scarcely a struggle, all was over. A formal inquest was afterwards held on the body, and death found to have been caused by hanging, in pursuance of sentence.

Without a word of warning or of farewell, the *Cycle* appears to have quietly lapsed; the only faint indication that we can discover, in recent numbers, of its approaching fate, being a half bitter half mournful declaration, on the 27th May, that the Press in China has no influence. We shall be sorry to miss it on Saturday afternoon; for, though its political views were often mistaken, it is always well to hear the other side of a question; and our deceased contemporary expressed the peculiar views of its school ably and temperately. Its collapse does not surprise us—notwithstanding the powerful support with which it was usually credited. The field for newspapers in China is not quite unlimited; and only those who have had experience know what the cost is of conducting a journal of any pretensions. We remember seeing a tale in a Yankee paper, of a man who had succeeded in escaping from a contract to deliver up his soul to the devil, by starting a paper. There had been the usual compact—that the mortal should be supplied with money *ad libitum*, on condition of going to the infernal regions at the end of his career. Getting blase, the victim tried to disgust the devil by excessive drafts; but these were always frankly met, until he conceived the idea of starting a newspaper. At the end of a twelvemonth, the devil gave in; broke his contract, and the man escaped.

The *Courier* states that on the 1st July, during the passage of the P. & O. mail steamer *Ganges* from Hongkong to Shanghai, Mr. David Reid, the fourth engineer, died suddenly of heart disease. He had kept his watch up till past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and died between 5 and 6 o'clock. He was buried at sea.

The same paper gives a detailed account of a fire which took place on the Honque side on the morning of the 6th instant, which is reproduced elsewhere.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MCKEE OF THE U.S. NAVY.

(N. C. Daily News, July 12th.)

The body of Lieut. McKee, who fell in the attack on the Corean stronghold on the 10th of last month, was last evening transferred from the *Monocacy* to the P. M. S. *Arizona*, with naval honours. At a few minutes past six o'clock two companies of seamen, to form the guard, landed at the Nanzing Road jetty, close to the American Consulate, and were formed in line on the road. The last boat to arrive brought the coffin, which was borne to the hearse by a party of six marines and six seamen, on either side, and preceded by officers from the two ships. The coffin having been deposited with some difficulty, from its great weight, the procession formed. Lieut. Smith of the *Monocacy* had charge of the executive, and disposed the guard half in advance and half in rear, with the men who acted as bearers on either side of the hearse. Following the hearse came Captains McCrea, of the *Monocacy*, and Rockwell, of the *Palos*, with the officers of their ships in order of rank. After these came Consul-General Seward and Consul Johnston, Hankow, Rev. Messrs. Nelson and Syle, Mr. Bradford of the American Consulate, a few prominent American citizens and a numerous body of civilians. The hilts of the officers' swords were bound with crape, and the tops of the ensign staves were similarly covered. A banner of blue silk with gold bordering was displayed by the guard forming the rear of the procession, and bore the inscription "Corea, 1871. Fort McKee, June 1st; Marine Redoubt, June 10th; Fort Monocacy, June 11th; Fort Palos, June 11th; Fort McKee, June 11th. The flags of the various Consulates were half-masted, and the same mark of respect was shown by the shipping. The procession marched to the P. M. Co.'s Wharf, where the guards were again drawn up, the advance close to the steamer's side and the rear at the Wharf entrance, the officers, civil, officials and others lining the way between. The remains of Lieut. McKee were then carried on board, while the guard presented arms and heads were uncovered. As Lieut. McKee belonged to the *Colorado*, his brother officers were prevented from taking any part in the ceremonial. The last honours having been thus paid to their late companion in arms, the guard were marched back, and at once re-embarked for their ships.

TIENTSIN.

(Courier.)

A correspondent writes: No news, only queer Chinese rumours about Corea, such as I hear you have also in Shanghai. In Peking they have it that Mr. Low is a prisoner. Here they say that the *Colorado* is sunk; 900 American prisoners; gunboats destroyed. Peace in China probably hangs on the success of the U. S. Expedition to Corea. They really *must* put the thing through.

Another writes:—"We are without authentic Corean news: what we get through the Chinese is as unfavourable as it is, of course, unreliable. The next steamer, we hope will bring us better tidings. We had a few days rain, which wonderfully improved the face of the country; but we had too much of it. It never rains here but it pours.

PEKING.

(Daily News.)

Our correspondent lately called attention to the circumstance that Mr. McLeavy Brown, whilome Secretary to the Burlingame Mission, had been understood to have obtained a leading appointment in the Chinese Customs' Service, but nevertheless appeared still to fill the post as Assistant Chinese Secretary at the British Legation, Peking. No explanation of the mystery was forthcoming at the time, but the following facts, lately disclosed, explain the matter. Mr. McLeavy Brown was, about the 20th of March last, appointed a Chief Commissioner in the Chinese Customs service, with a salary of £2,000 per annum. No Chief Commissionership was actually vacant at the moment, but it was tacitly intended that Mr. Brown's services should again be utilized in Europe and America as quasi-diplomatic Chinese agent, and that he should ultimately fill Mr. Hart's seat, whenever the latter gentleman might take leave of absence. But at Peking, as elsewhere, reckonings are sometimes made without one's host. As soon as the fact of Mr. Brown's appointment became known, certain heads of Legations made it the subject of very strong adverse representations to the Tsung-li Yamen. Upon the other hand, the British Representative energetically supported Mr. Brown. The end, however, was that Mr. Brown held his Chief Commissionership for no more than a few days, being informed that, if he would continue in the Customs' service, he must do so in a subordinate position. Such an arrangement did not suit Mr. Brown, and he had been reinstated at the British Legation, with the promise, it is said, of an acting Consulship at one of the smaller ports. And it is here that in the public interest, we speak. This fast and loose play seems to be perfectly incompatible with the dignity and integrity of the British diplomatic and Consular service; and is irreconcilable with due regard to the interests which are confided to the protection of that service. That the British Minister should have at his disposal an interpreter more or less, is of no consequence, but it is of the greatest importance that the gentlemen composing the service of which the British Minister is the chief, should esteem their positions, and not hold themselves prepared to subserve Chinese interests if but that the Chinese will only bid high enough. Still more desirable is it that, no matter how meritorious may be a man's knowledge of the Chinese tongue, he shall not be allowed to make of the British service a *pis aller*. As we have hinted, the retention or otherwise of Mr. Brown himself is a trifle; but the principle involved in his retention is full of danger to public interests. The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service is one of honour and distinction. Its higher appointments are prizes well worthy of attainment; but none know better than its own members that, if these appointments are to be made the rewards of intrigue or the privileges of nepotism, the service in question will cease to be one in which few men will care either to rule or to obey.

CHINKEANG.

(Ibid.)

Our correspondent writes: "I fear the chance of Chen-kwo-jui's execution, which your correspondent No. II. seems to hope for, is very slight. All that Tseng-kwo-fan has recommended is that he be reduced to the rank of Major. Li-she-cheng, on the contrary, is to be deprived of his rank altogether. The Imperial Government would, I dare say, have liked if their offences would have justified their being made away with altogether, but they do not. After having condoned the serious crimes of which they had formerly been guilty, the Government clearly could not execute them for having quarrelled amongst themselves at Yangchow. It is thought that Li-she-cheng will fall a prey to the people whom he has injured, and who have hitherto not dared to attack him in consequence of the protection afforded him by his rank. Deprived of his mandarin position, he will return to the ranks from which he sprang, and have to contend with all the difficulties which beset the people in China in obtaining justice."

We have since heard a report that the two men have actually been degraded.

YUNNAN.

(Ibid.)

It is only at long intervals that we get glimpses of the state of affairs in the province of Yunnan; and when we do so, the tale is generally very similar. Success fluctuating between the Imperialists and the Mussulmans, and the country devastated by the hostile troops. A correspondent has courteously given us a more complete sketch of the position of affairs there than we have had at our disposal since the interesting narrative by M. de Carné appeared two years ago in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and we shall shortly give it at length; but the tale is still the same.

The two most important cities in the hands of the Mahomedans are Tohen-hiang-fu and Tali. Our correspondent writes that, if the Mahomedans remain united, and the Imperialists do not bring far greater resources to bear, the former will hold out for several generations, and the latter, until times too remote for calculation. The greatest success the Imperialists have lately gained, has been the treacherous execution of a daughter of the principal Mahomedan general, who seems to have been a sort of Jeanne d'Arc. She had gone to a Chinese city to negotiate, under safe conduct, but was arrested and killed.

SUPREME COURT.

July 17th.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

*Kwok-a-sing v.

el, and he is brought up to answer to the charge. Mr. Francis after further explaining the nature of the Act at some length, went on to the speak upon the words "with the knowledge" as raised by the Counsel for the defendant. He urged that the Attorney-General had knowledge of the facts, and was presumed to have had the fullest knowledge of the law. He must have known the law with respect to the manner in which he was acting. The question of the absence of such knowledge as the Act requires would arise in such a case as if the plaintiff after being discharged on *habeas corpus* was met in the street by a constable, who unaware of the circumstances, and knowing him to be one of the men alleged to be connected with the affair, had taken him into custody. This would be the want of knowledge for which the Act provides. But this was not the case before the jury. The Attorney-General had the advantage of knowing all the facts, and must be presumed to have known the law on the subject. The only defence which could be advanced was that he acted with the authority of some Court having jurisdiction over the cause. If the jury found under the direction of His Lordship as a matter of fact that the prisoner was re-arrested as mentioned in the declaration, their verdict, it seemed to him, must be for the plaintiff. In this case there was no question of damages. If the verdict was returned the full amount of the penalty accrued, neither more nor less, as this was not an action for damages, but simply for a penalty under a statute.

His Lordship enquired:—Was the plaintiff charged with crime on the first arrest? Was he charged on the second arrest? If it was not admitted that they were the same, he thought the defendant would have to put in proof.

Mr. Hayllar—I admit everything to the fullest extent.

His Lordship—What you admit is that the acts were the same, but how about the crimes? I have laid, and must lay down again, that they were the same.

Mr. Hayllar said he hoped to show some things which would make considerable modifications. Mr. Francis then handed in the depositions and other documents connected with the Kwok-a-sing cases.

Mr. Hayllar, in opening the case for the defendant, said: In spite of the admissions which have been so freely made, and which the learned advocate tied up in a knot, I think I shall be able to show to you that there is no case of any sort, kind, or description. The section of the statute under which the action is brought is the 6th section of the 31st Charles II., passed in the year 1679. Now from that time to this no suit whatever has ever been brought upon this section. This is the first action, to which this section has ever given rise. The irony of the circumstances is striking. A Chinese subject is to take advantage of the great statutory privilege; and it is to be enforced for the first time in this, one of the smallest of Her Majesty's possessions, at the greatest distance from home, and where there is great difficulty in obtaining the requisite books and other necessaries for conducting the case; and it is also somewhat strange that the first person against whom an action is brought should be an Attorney-General; for we have researched so far as the books here will allow, and have not been able to discover a single case brought against an Attorney-General for any action done by him in the course of his duties. On the contrary, when we consider the practical circumstances in which he acts, I think I shall be able to show you the law very properly surrounds him with privileges which it is necessary for him to have to perform his duties with any kind of safety. In considering the statute, it is necessary to see under what circumstances this statute was made. The *Habeas Corpus* Act is not the father of the right of *Habeas Corpus*. It is a great mistake, but one which is very commonly made to imagine that this act introduced any new principle. *Habeas Corpus* is a Common Law right which dated from the earliest days, prior to Magna Charta. It has always been the inherent right of all subjects when charged with an offence to be brought up to have their trial, or to have good reason shown why they should not. Now this privilege has been exercised with only varied success on account of Kings, Parliaments, and Judges being willing to proceed to arbitrary acts, so that men were frequently thrown into prison and the constitutional right of *habeas corpus* was of no benefit to them. This state of affairs continued with more or less severity until the time of Charles II., when at last prominent attention was called to the subject in consequence of the Earl of Clarendon having taken advantage of his powerful position to issue warrants in blank, so that people were constantly seized and thrown into prison; and the Press was gagged by being placed under censorship; there was no redress against this illegal incarceration. These general warrants specified no particular person, but enabled their holders to seize any one they chose, and even without specifying the crime for which the arrest was made. The state of affairs existing will be seen from Hallam's Constitutional History, which sets forth fully the reasons for which the *Habeas Corpus* Act was framed. There is every reason to consider, however, that the prisoner, Kwok-a-sing, plaintiff in this case, was not brought up to this Court under the statute of the 31st Charles II., but under the common law, which gives a general right to every subject to call for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, when he is imprisoned. What the Statute enacts, and what state of things it was designed to meet, is well shown in the preamble, which states that whereas great delays took place on the part of sheriffs, gaolers and others, who resorted to *shifts* whereby subjects were detained in prison, &c., it is enacted that within three days of the issue of a writ they shall bring up the body of the prisoners. These words are exceedingly important in looking at these acts, because in the warrant of commitment under which Kwok-a-sing would have been delivered to the Chinese Government, it was set forth that requisition has been received for the said defendant for having participated in a murder, and that he is a subject of China. The prisoner was charged with an offence against the laws of China—an offence which was a felony by English Law and, therefore, there was felony plainly expressed on the warrant. Now, 30 years ago, and 160 years after this *Habeas Corpus* Act was passed, we introduced into the law of nations extradition treaties, the first of which was that concluded by Lord Ashburton with America; whereby persons arrested under this treaty by friendly powers have their cases enquired into, and then on the depositions being taken, and the Courts and Governments being satisfied, the criminal is given over to the country in which the crime has been committed. I do not deny that a writ of *habeas corpus* is the proper way to bring a prisoner up before a Court, but it seems to me that he is not brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* under this statute, but by his inherent right to have his case heard because he is a prisoner. That seems to me to get rid of the difficulty of a writ of *habeas corpus* when a felony is plainly expressed in the warrant. If I am right in saying that the original right was not within the meaning of the Act, it seems to me that I cut away the whole ground from the Plaintiff's case, because the case does not come within the Act at all. It was not one of the particular mischiefs against which the Act was aimed. But, gentlemen, I am strengthened in this conviction, because if this person originally had been arrested for piracy *jure gentium* and been indureable here, it is clear no writ of *habeas corpus* would have laid, because there would have been felony against the Laws of England, which could only be tried by Judge and Jury; but when we consider the particular circumstances under which the man was arrested, is it quite clear that the writ of *habeas corpus* entitled him to regain his liberty of action? He was brought up under the writ. His Lordship had to deal with it as against the laws of China. It was quite possible for him to pronounce him as innocent against the laws of China. There was the case of a man at sea of whom the American Government demanded rendition as a person having committed piracy against their laws. The Lord Chief Justice held the crime to be piracy *jure gentium* [His Lordship—"If anything"] and this being judiciable in England, it was not a case for rendition. There are three points to which I would draw his Lordship's attention. His Lordship gave a well considered judgment, which is entitled to great respect, after going through the circumstances with very great pains when Kwok-a-sing was brought before the Court, and was charged with a crime which, according to English Law, his Lordship held to be no crime. Whether there is or is not reason to demur from that decision, it has been laid down by this Court that the man was guilty of no crime according to English Law. I wish to call your attention to the fact that according to his Lordship's decision this man is perfectly innocent. To do this, however, he must make himself the arbiter of fact as well as law. This man was on board a ship, which was fitted up as a coolie ship; in point of fact, he took the life of the captain. His Lordship held that he was justified, because he did this with a view to regaining his own liberty. You will bear in mind this case rested there. The man was considered innocent according to the law of England. But now we come to the next step. The Attorney-General held, although bound so far as the offence was concerned by his Lordship's decision, which established that the prisoner could not be given up to the Chinese Authorities, that the man could yet be tried according to the Laws of England for piracy *jure gentium*, which the case was *prima facie*. According to law, and as clearly set forth by Mr. Justice Crompton, piracy *jure gentium* is punishable anywhere; and so Kwok-a-sing was triable for the offence not only in China, but in every civilized country where he might find himself. In the case, this is a very important consideration. If the man is triable here, what effect had his Lordship's judgment; and what reasonable ground had the defendant for believing that his Lordship would for a second time discharge the prisoner on *habeas corpus*. I feel a delicacy in treating this portion of the subject before this Court, but I must show what impression of law was on the Attorney-General's mind when he gave Kwok-a-sing into custody. His Lordship could not expect that a jury would proclaim that man innocent of crime against the laws of this Colony because although it was open to him to lay down the same law, it would be for the jury to find as true, the superstructure of the law, that is, the facts upon which the man would be tried. The fitting up of the vessel; the circumstances tending to show whether prisoner was taken on board against his will, and other incidents connected with the affair, would all have to be shown. I scarcely know myself what would have to be proved as facts, and where the interpretation of law should begin. The Attorney-General was strengthened in this view of the case by the fact that the man had not been brought up under the Act of Charles II., but under his common law right. Mr. Cushing, in the United States—and I need scarcely say that the greatest authorities on international law, Story, Wheaton, and others are Americans—so that if one finds that an Attorney-General of the United States gives an opinion on rendition, it may be reasonably held that the Attorney-General of Hongkong is justified in holding the like opinion. Well, in Forsyth is mentioned a case in which a demand for extradition was made, and Mr. Cushing thought that it should not be complied with, because a sufficient case had not been made out.

His Lordship—That is, insufficient for extradition.

Mr. Hayllar.—Mr. Cushing held however that the matter might be examined into by any magistrate with a view to obtaining additional evidence, which might lead to show that the extradition should be made.

His Lordship.—But there was a writ of *habeas corpus* issued in that case?

Mr. Francis, with great emphasis.—There was not.

Mr. Hayllar.—The learned advocate need not be so very emphatic. I have no desire to deceive the Court. The point is, that Mr. Cushing held that notwithstanding the investigation with a view to rendition, the accused man had not been tried, and, therefore, might be brought up again. Well, then, with this case in his mind, seeing that Kwok-a-sing had never been tried, that he had never been placed in jeopardy for his life, was not the Attorney-General justified in bringing him before a jury to be tried? That brings me to a material consideration. I read passages from Hallam, showing the mischiefs against which the statute levelled the particular clause under which this case is brought. That mischief was the issue of general warrants. But the prisoner was charged with committing a crime, though it was held to be no crime against the laws of England. He was not kept in prison without trial at all.

His Lordship.—Is that not a point for the Court rather than the jury?

Mr. Hayllar observed that it bore upon the question of "knowingly" or not knowingly.

His Lordship.—Is that not a point for me?

Mr. Hayllar.—No, my Lord, actual knowledge is for the jury. I contend that the Attorney-General had no actual or constructive knowledge that he was giving this man into custody on the same offence. Therefore he did not do it knowingly within the meaning of the section under which the case is brought. The man is brought up by a constitutional method. That makes a vast difference under the *habeas corpus* act. He was brought up for the pupose of being constitutionally tried before a jury; there was no idea of having him dealt with contrary to the forms of law. The words in the act are specially given to meet cases of high handed action on the part of the Government of the time being who put people in prison not for the purpose of being brought to trial, but to get them out of the way. There is no action such as this alleged, and consequently the section does not apply at all. The learned Counsel then proceeded to address the Bench on the question of the offences charged against Kwok-a-sing. There was a recent case to which he would call attention—a case which had arisen since his Lordship's decision, namely, that of Boulton, Park, and another, which was tried before the Chief-Justice in England. These men were indicted for conspiracy to commit a felony, and having been tried on that offence, and acquitted, they were also indicted on the same state of circumstances for outraging public decency. He put that case to show that the same act of circumstances may constitute two different crimes. There were other cases, one of which was referred to when his Lordship heard the charge, to which the learned Counsel referred. He went on to observe that it was hard to comprehend that when charged with an offence against the law of China he could be finally acquitted of any crime against the law of England. He had been placed in no jeopardy as to those laws, and it was quite possible that the result of the second trial would be the same as that of the first. At the same time, when Kwok-a-sing had been released, a constitutional trial was wanting; and it was for that constitutional trial that the Attorney-General was anxious to bring the man forward. Upon the Attorney-General the whole burden rests of considering whether a man shall be tried or not; and he stands between the Court and the public; and is in this way a Court having to decide whether criminals shall be brought forward. He was, in fact, the grand jury. It would be for the plaintiff to show not only that the wrong alleged was done knowingly but without the legal process of any Court. The learned counsel would be able to show to the Jury not only was it not done knowingly contrary to law, but it was done *bonâ fide*; that the Attorney-General had no reason to consider that the two offences charged against Kwok-a-sing were the same; that in point of fact he acted as he did in the constitutional exercise of his discretion as Attorney-General; that he was bound if he considered there was presumption of guilt against the man to bring him to trial constitutionally. Upon the question of what constituted "knowingly" doing an illegal act, the learned counsel referred to Harris and another v. Wise and other cases. In the above case a man insured his ship, and at the time he effected the insurance the port to which the ship was going, was blockaded. When the policy was sued upon it was contended that he knew of the blockade. In point of fact, he did not personally know that there was a blockade, but there had been a notification on the subject. In this case it was held that whether the Captain knew of the blockade or not was a question to be left to the jury.

Upon the question of the position of the Attorney-General, the Court stated it was willing to lay down that he was in the position of a grand Jury. That was the highest at which it could be placed. This being admitted, Mr. Hayllar said, it would be for his Lordship to decide whether the principles which generally apply to judicial officers may be also held to apply under statute. The penalty was meant to be imposed for a malicious act.

His Lordship observed the word malicious was not in the section.

Mr. Hayllar.—No; because the word "knowingly" implies it. It implies a determination to overcome the law in spite of a conviction of its prohibitions. It was aimed against putting persons illegally in prison with the deliberate intention to oppress them with a high hand in spite of the action of the Court.

His Lordship.—A particular person—

Mr. Hayllar.—Yes a particular person, wilfully and maliciously.

His Lordship.—Not maliciously—

Mr. Hayllar.—Yes; I say maliciously, and for political or other like ends. What possible end of this kind could the Attorney-General have? It could make no difference to him whether the man was tried or not. He was only endeavouring to do his duty. Under the circumstances in which he is placed, it would be opening the door to a number of evils to hold him liable in any such way as this. He may be—as who is not?—subject to error, but he is answerable to Government, or to the House of Commons, who might if they liked impeach him; but is he answerable for his acts as Attorney-General to a Jury? I think not. It would be going beyond the spirit of the law and of right, if he were held liable of himself to any penalty whatever. The learned counsel concluded by expressing his regret that his argument had taken up more time than he had intended it should; but he urged that the case was a new one, and was embarrassed by considerations of the law of extradition; but he was confident the Court and jury would pardon the length of his address when they bore in mind the importance of the matter, in which was involved not only the issue of this particular case, but also the position generally of the Attorney-General when cases were brought against him. The learned Counsel then briefly recapitulated his arguments, the Court taking note of them. They were:—The Attorney-General did not act knowingly; in point of fact the two offences charged were not the same; if they were the same, in any sense, the prisoner had not been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction; the section did not apply in such a case as this; more especially as the whole of the English law does not apply to this Colony.

His Lordship here asked—Did the section of the *Habeas Corpus* Act apply?

Mr. Hayllar said he thought it was really obsolete; but at all events it did not apply in the circumstances of this case. He proceeded: The Attorney-General acted as a Judicial Officer in giving the man into custody, and as a public officer in the execution of an act of State. It was a constitutional act for the purpose of bringing the accused to trial in the Supreme Court; it was not an oppressive act.

The Hon. J. Pauncefote being sworn, stated: I am Attorney-General of this Colony, and was so during the whole time of the *habeas corpus* proceedings. I argued for the Crown on the first *habeas corpus*, and was aware of the decision and judgment of this Court. At the time that the prisoner was discharged on *habeas corpus* under the Treaty of Tientsin, the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant was out against him for rendition to the French Government, and he was arrested and brought before the Lt.-Governor under the Imperial Extradition Act, 1870. He was remanded for a week in order that the French Consul might give the usual *prima facie* evidence for his surrender. In the course of the week the French Consul retired from his claim of rendition. Upon the day of adjournment the prisoner was brought up again before the Lieut.-Governor. Before the proceedings were opened, the members of the Executive Council were summoned and the room was cleared. All the members were present. The question was discussed as to what steps should be taken in consequence of the Consul's withdrawal from his demand. A resolution was come to, and the parties were called in again. In presence of the Lt.-Governor and all the members of the Council, and in obedience to H.E.'s previous command, I stated to the parties (the prisoner and his attorney being present) that the French Consul had withdrawn his requisition, and that the proceedings under the Imperial Extradition Act were at an end. I further stated that under these circumstances, having regard to the evidence which had already been before the public, and the man not having yet been tried, and believing that this Colony had jurisdiction to try him for piracy *jure gentium*, I proposed to prosecute him for that offence, and I then and there directed the Superintendent of Police, who was present, to arrest him on a charge of piracy *jure gentium*. He was then and there accordingly arrested by the Superintendent of Police, brought before the magistrate, and committed for trial at the Supreme Court by Mr. May, and I signed an information against him, which I now produce.

Mr. Francis admits that this information was duly served on the plaintiff before the order for the second *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Pauncefote proceeded: The allegations against me are that I knowingly gave this man into custody for the same offence for which he had been delivered. When I gave this man into custody I certainly did not know that the man had been delivered for that offence, and I read the judgment as delivering the man from custody, and I gave him into custody again in order that he might be tried somewhere. I understood the effect of the judgment to be not enough to deliver him over for trial to his own countrymen, but that this man did not leave this Court acquitted. I interpreted "delivered and set at large" in the section to apply to cases in which a judge can acquit and set at large. Those are cases which can be dealt with summarily and need not go to a jury. That is the view I took; and that your Lordship had no jurisdiction to try any man for murder, much less for murder under foreign jurisdiction, but that there was another crime arising out of the same facts for which we could try him here, and that was piracy.

Mr. Francis objected to the Attorney-General's opinions being taken as evidence.

His Lordship said they were evidence of what was pressing on his mind at the time.

Mr. Pauncefote.—I knew that the circumstances on which the charge of piracy would be founded would be the same as those for which his rendition had been claimed by China, together with further evidence which I was prepared to bring from Macao to rebut the presumption under which you Lordship set him at large. I was prepared to show that there was not one man but had consented to go in the ship. Knowing that the first charge by the Chinese Government under the Treaty of Tientsin was one of the murder of a portion of the crew of a ship under French jurisdiction, I most certainly so far as the word "knowingly" in the plea is concerned, did not know that murder by a foreigner in French Jurisdiction was the same as piracy *jure gentium*. I did not know so as a lawyer in my private capacity, and I say so with all respect to your Lordship's judgment, given sometime afterwards. I can conscientiously say this to go to the jury, as regards the law there stated.

His Lordship said that as a private individual his opinion might not be of more importance than that of the Attorney-General; but the law made it so.

The Attorney-General said yes: such was the case no doubt, but in this instance, it made it so after the acts from which this case arose. He continued his evidence as follows: All I wish to draw attention to in my evidence is that I had not the light of your Lordship's judgment then. It would no doubt have been a perverse thing on my part, knowing that decision, to have disregarded it. I can conscientiously state to the jury that, to the best of my knowledge as a lawyer, I held the two crimes charged to be quite distinct.

Mr. Francis: Did you not know on the 18th April last, that is when Kwok-a-sing was discharged under *habeas corpus*, that the French Consul had determined to withdraw from the further prosecution of Kwok-a-sing?

The Attorney-General.—Most certainly I did not know so at that time.

Mr. Hayllar then proceeded to sum up his case as follows:—In a case of this kind, I think I am entitled to ask for a general verdict. Where the questions are so very difficult, and where the Attorney-General feels his official conduct called into question, it is only fair to him that the jury should give a general verdict. Of course they can use their discretion if they please, but the course I suggest would be more satisfactory. Your Lordship has a very difficult task; you have to go through the intricate facts raised by the defence; but it would be more satisfactory if the Court see fit to put the question to the jury for a general verdict of guilty or not guilty. I have to note that, there is only one plea into which the case subdivides itself. Gentlemen of the Jury, in judging of this case, you will take into consideration the very fair, connected and clear evidence which the Attorney-General has given to-day. As I said, this is not altogether a new case. It cannot be said, I think, that it is one to enlist your particular sympathy. The man bringing it at any rate is charged with very heavy crimes. His Lordship held that in the circumstances, he was justified from relieving himself from the position in which he found himself—there is room for difference of opinion. What bears the appearance of a justification to one mind may not to another. On some minds the facts may not have the effect, which I must confess, they have produced on myself. The number of the coolies who rose was very great. There were a hundred coolies in revolt. The crew, and the captain only a few, and it seems to me that the coolies on rising might have been able to accomplish their ends by means less severe than those adopted. It is clearly proved that they killed eight or nine men; they took a quantity of property on shore. The man who does such things is open *prima facie* to suspicion; but the fact may not impress itself so forcibly on all minds as on his Lordship, whose mind is so open to sympathy with those who are unprotected and unable to help themselves, this may easily be the case. But some will not let these sympathies carry them so far as others, and there may be differences of opinion whether under the circumstances they did not commit offences greatly in excess of the necessities of the case. I am sure you will not allow your sympathies to press against a man like the Attorney-General, who is only seeking to do his duty. If the case called for reprobation; if he were prostituting his office for his own ends, I would not call upon you to justify him; but if you do not see any of these circumstances, in what he has done; if you find that there being strong *prima facie* evidence of a great crime; and that in endeavouring to bring one of the perpetrators of it to justice, he was only fulfilling the functions of his office, you will give to him the benefit of that sympathy, which every man deserves who seeks but honestly and fearlessly to do his duty.

Mr. Francis then replied:—He said that before addressing the jury, he proposed to call His Lordship's attention to the statute under which they were proceeding in this case, in order to remove the doubts which might have been suggested as to its applicability. It might be well to read to his Lordship section six, and ask him whether he could hold that it did not apply. The learned Counsel in his remarks on the history of the *Habeas* Act had stated its general bearing correctly. The writ of *habeas corpus* existed long before the Act; but the many high handed acts of Judge, Attorney-General, and others were the very reason why it was necessary to embody the principles of *habeas corpus* in a stringent form; and the object of the clauses under which the suit was brought was to meet a special abuse. It was that, if when once released on *habeas corpus*, it was possible to recommit, one writ of *habeas corpus* would have to be followed by another and another, and the object of the provision entirely lost. For these reasons it was enacted that a man should not be re-arrested for the same or similar offences; and this clause was designed not so much to protect the subject against private individuals as against the officers of the Crown; and it required the further Act of Geo. III. to fully protect the liberty of the subject from assaults from those in authority. Section six, it was to be observed, had a preamble of its own, and was consequently practically a new enactment—in fact something added on after the Act had been provided. The learned advocate referred to the case of Earl Spencer v. Swannen, and urged that the questions before the court were the construction and application of the statute and of those which the learned counsel for the defendant had placed in the margin of his plea, and that there was nothing in the preamble of the section 6th of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, or in the wording of the section itself, which would justify its being construed in the limited sense which was suggested by the other side. As to the facts of the case, the Attorney-General's defence for his action was that, if he had not acted as he did, Kwok-a-sing would have escaped; but the proper course for him to have adopted to avoid that contingency was for him to state on affidavit to the Court what additional evidence he intended to produce, and to apply for authority to re-arrest and imprison the accused, who could then have been put upon his trial before the Supreme Court. To set up merely that the Attorney-General was anxious to have the man tried, was no defence, because he did not follow the proper mode which was to apply to this Court. He put it that on this account the Attorney-General must be held to have acted knowingly within the meaning of the statute. He must be presumed to know the law sufficiently to be aware that it was his duty to apply to the Supreme Court for the re-arrest of Kwok-a-sing, and that he had no right himself to order his re-arrest. As to its being urged that section six did not apply because no case had been decided on it, it might equally well be argued that the statute abolishing the Star Chamber was not in force for the same reason. The defendant makes a great point of no action having been yet taken under this section; but it might be argued that the part applying to judges was not in force for the same reason. The cause of there having hitherto been no actions was simply that no Judge or Attorney-General had before had the temerity to make himself obnoxious to the provision. As to the point about the offences being the same, the judgment of the Chief-Justice was conclusive. He placed the indictments side by side and made it manifest that there was no material difference between the crime charged. The Jury would not be deluded into believing that the charge by the Chinese Government had anything to do with this case. The defendant put up what amounts to a plea of reasonable and probable cause for what he did; but there was absolutely no necessity at all for what he did. He had no just occasion for violating the section of the Imperial Act, except that he put to the jury in evidence that he did not know the offences were the same, and did not know either as a lawyer or a gentleman that the offence of murder on board a French ship was the same as piracy *jure gentium*; or that the offences charged before Mr. May on the second indictment were the same as those previously charged. Could this answer be deemed consistent? To set up that, the Attorney-General does not know the criminal effects of certain acts, was certainly something extraordinary. With regard to the Attorney-General acting as a grand jury, Mr. Francis urged that a grand jury could only find on the issues to be determined before it, and no others. But supposing he was acting as grand jury, was he not also acting as a member of the Executive Council, and as the mouth piece of the Lieut.-Governor? It was given in evidence that he determined to adopt the course of action objected to before the Executive Council. The learned advocate had been present himself on the occasion, and so far as he knew, he had no idea he was before the Executive Council. He thought he was simply before the Lieut.-Governor exercising his powers as a Magistrate. The Attorney-General said Kwok-a-sing was discharged, and immediately after he was arrested. He urged that all that had been said as to the guilt or innocence of the plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with the question. The point was the law had been violated in his person; he had been subjected to very vexatious and harsh treatment, and this had been in direct violation of his rights as a British subject, and under the *Habeas Corpus* Act, upon which statute the whole question turned, and on which he confidently rested his case.

At 4 o'clock, the Chief-Justice said he felt too much fatigued to sum up as he could wish, and proposed to adjourn until to morrow, but on all the jury earnestly saying they wished to finish the case to-night, he reluctantly complied. His Lordship proposed to take a special verdict, but Mr. Hayllar objected to that course.

His Lordship then charged the jury as follows:—Gentlemen of the jury,—This case of Kwok-a-sing has given me more pain than all other proceedings I have had in this Court since I have been judge. I do not know whether I could have encountered this but for what I found in a very admirable letter of Mr. Justice Coleridge addressed to Canon Liddon, on a recent decision which had greatly agitated the public mind, (the Parchas case). The reading of what he said has fortified my mind. Mr. Justice Coleridge, who had a long experience of judicial life, leads me to know that judges will often provoke unfavourable comments on the part of the suitors and of the public, and that it is necessary to sit unmoved under the censure that even these pass. It is in this spirit that I meet this case, and with great earnestness I have to address you. I will take occasion also to say that although this is a case between a coolie and the Attorney-General, the language of Sir Benson Maxwell recently at a public dinner given to him at Singapore, is applicable, namely, that the object of our law is to inculcate on the minds of our Oriental fellow-subjects that the rights of the meanest coolie are respected as much as those of the highest officials. I am sure you will take care to adopt that admirable view of your duties. I am driven against my will to ask for a general verdict at your hands, and I shall therefore have to dry distinctions and put views to you hastily, which, if a mere verdict as to facts were required, need not have been done. In the first place, I have to tell you that as to the functions of judge and jury, there is no doubt that there is a strong line of demarcation between my duties and yours. Lord Hardwicke said that it is for the judge to determine the law and the jury the facts. I am bound to tell you the law, and you are bound to accept the law which I so lay down to you. I may be a weak, I may be an imperfect, I may be an erroneous expounder of what the law is, but whatever error I may fall into, you have no right to correct me. I think it right to put this caution clearly before you, so that we may each understand our position. Lord Mansfield says that the Constitution trusts the jury will not usurp a jurisdiction which is not in their province, and that they will do right though they have the power to do wrong, which is a matter entirely between God and their own consciences. It is the duty of the Court, says Story, to instruct the jury as to the law; it is the duty of the jury to follow the law as laid down by the Court. Gentlemen, I think your duties are really confined to certain very few facts. My duties are to tell you that if you find the facts in one way you are bound in conscience to find according to the law, as I shall state it with reference to these facts. The *Habeas Corpus* Act has been dealt with in a way which I hardly expected in an English Court. It has become history, and its origin is given in the life of Lord Shaftesbury, to which my attention was called by an article in a paper. This law was drawn by Sir William Jones, who was some years Attorney General, and resigned in 1697 to be free to act vigorously with the opposition, and it is owing to the *Habeas Corpus* Act that England and America are the only two countries where true liberty exists. His Lordship then read an extract from Blackstone on the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and added that Lords Campbell and Macaulay had written in late years in the same spirit. Therefore,—he added—I cannot accede to the proposition that any portion of this Act is a dead letter or has become obsolete. I consider that the whole of this Act from beginning to end, except a few words of necessity repealed, is the law and the right of every Englishman wherever he goes, the right of every man who is under the English Government. These preliminaries being disposed of, I must draw your attention to the charge. [His Lordship here read the declaration.] The penalty claimed is £500, and I would remind you that £500 was equivalent to £2,500 or £3,000 in the present day, and therefore you will see at what value the liberty of all subjects, the poorest as well as the richest, was placed when that Act was provided, not for the advantage of the man, but for the protection of every member of the community. Having said that, I will draw your attention once again to the Act, and as Mr. Francis well observed on it, there is first the recital of certain great evils which had originated this Act, and which this Act was intended to remove. The Act was passed not only to provide for a *habeas corpus* under this Act, but also for a *habeas corpus* at common law which it is admitted that this *habeas corpus* is. There are two kinds of *habeas corpus*, one at common law and one under this Act, and then there are all the provisions made for carrying these out. These are of an entirely different character from the former. It is to prevent the repetition of vexation to the subject, he be cooled or be be poor, by being re-arrested or recommitted, "Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons (delivered or set at large by any of the *habeas corpus* writs, as well at Common Law as those authorised by this Statute), shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever, other than by the legal order or process of such Court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognizance to appear, or other Court having jurisdiction of the cause; and if any other person or persons shall knowingly contrary to this act recommit or imprison, or knowingly procure or cause to be recommitted or imprisoned for the same offence, or pretended offence, any person or persons delivered or set at large as aforesaid, or he or they shall forfeit to the prisoner or the party aggrieved the sum of £500, any colorable pretence or variation in the warrant or warrants of commitment notwithstanding, to be recovered as aforesaid." Well, there is no doubt about the mode of recovery. You will have very little to do but to consider this clause, and answer the question, "was the plaintiff in prison and charged with the offence, and being so in prison was he or was he not on the 18th of April, 1871, or when, brought before this Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and delivered out of prison and set at large in respect of, and from that offence?" It is admitted that the man was brought before me, discharged, and re-arrested, and in fact all the proceedings until he was again taken before Mr. May. The question is, did the defendant do this knowingly? In that is involved a very important question. The question I put to you, and you will answer it for yourselves, by way of leading up to a general verdict. It is admitted that the prisoner was put to this inconvenience, but the defendant says that he did not do it "Knowingly." It is admitted that the defendant caused the plaintiff to be again imprisoned with respect to the charge of which he had been discharged, but it is denied that it was done "Knowingly." That is the main question between the parties. It has not been suggested that there was any Court—other than this Court—which had jurisdiction to finally dispose of the case. It is not alleged by the Attorney-General that he had the order of this Court or that he had the order of any court having jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is the actual power of deciding. The way I understand it is, that the plaintiff having been once discharged by this court, there is no other that has jurisdiction in the cause. It is impossible that there can be any court which has jurisdiction in the cause; jurisdiction being the power of finally disposing. I tell you that is the law. I lay that down. And then we come to the consideration of "knowingly," and it does seem to me that is the whole question you have to decide. You have heard the Attorney-General's evidence, and I must read it over to you again.

His Lordship then read the evidence, remarking on parts of it as follows:

The Attorney-General says that he had the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, but it has not been shewn to me that great as is the authority of the Executive and the Lieut.-Governor, they or either of them have the right to arrest a man any more than any one walking in the streets of Hongkong. I say this with every respect.

Mr. Hallar.—No, my lord: I merely put it as involving the principle of *respondeat superior*.

His Lordship.—Let us see how that is. If it had been by the order of a superior, which was itself justifiable, the act would be justifiable; but the inferior who takes his direction from a superior must only take justifiable direction. The man who orders is the defendant. It is true the Attorney-General is in a peculiar position, and it is his duty to take care that everybody is tried. All the facts necessary for the plaintiff are proved, and it does seem that these facts come within the very words of the Act—that the defendant has recommitted and imprisoned this man. Nothing is denied except that he did so knowingly, and the character of the person who did it. The only question raised is whether the Attorney-General is to be considered knowingly to have done it, or whether filling the various responsible offices he does, justified him, and that his offices over-ride the section. It seems to me that the section was specially designed to meet acts by persons in the highest ranks of the administration, and there can be no doubt that it was not designed against mere misconduct, but that the great object of that Act was to protect the subject against the King himself, his council, his officers, and judges. It was found that the judges were then intensely venal, as thoroughly venal as probably the Chinese judges are now. Not that the Executive would act so now, but when you come to see how long this man has been in prison, and the great oppression against this man,—I took a long time, and it cost me great anxiety to do what was right, and therefore he was kept in prison a long time, and therefore he has cause to complain against me. The French Consul claims him, and then gives up his claim, and then, the Attorney-General adopts what I think was a very hard measure. That is only my opinion; probably others have a very different opinion, and they are as likely to be right as I am. His Lordship then treated the subject of the identity of the offences in the two cases. There was this important point: "Any colourable variation in the warrant or warrants notwithstanding." If the substance of the offence was the same, the difference of calling it one thing or calling it another would make no difference. (His Lordship then read Mr. Hayllar's admission to the jury.) Now it was admitted that the plaintiff was committed both times for the same acts, and that the acts in both cases were crimes. Well, he should have thought that things which are equal to the same thing were equal to one another, and that the crimes were the same in both cases.

Mr. Hayllar asked his Lordship whether he would not tell the jury that the first was a crime against the laws of China, and the second against those of England.

His Lordship—No; I am dealing with a special section.

Mr. Hayllar—Your Lordship is dealing with the facts.

His Lordship said it was true they had come out ultimately to be charged in different ways, but they were the same crime. Another feature which was important, was—"any variation notwithstanding." The variation in this case was that it was called piracy in the one case and murder in the other. That was what Mr Hayllar admitted; you may infer if you like that the crime in each is the same.

Mr. Hayllar said he did not admit that they were the same crime.

His Lordship.—Mr. Hayllar, you heard what I said; "You may infer if you like." His Lordship proceeded to say there were two questions for the jury. The question of "knowingly" was one. He should have directed them independently of the Attorney-General's evidence that he constructively knew the offences to be the same. Mr. Hayllar's first objection was that this was a writ of *habeas corpus* at common law, but reading this section he laid it down as a matter of law that the section applied to any *habeas corpus*, issued under this Act or outside this Act. Whether the man was guilty in fact or, as he had hold him to be, entirely innocent, he could not be re-arrested when set at large, because there were the words "pretended offence" to cover the case of his innocence. His Lordship then reviewed the Attorney-General's nine points, and afterwards read over the evidence. On the fact that the members of the Executive Council were in the room at the time of arrest, he remarked that the arrest could not have been their act because the Executive could do nothing except by a writing, and there was no evidence of this. The Attorney-General had mentioned a resolution come to by the Council, but they did not know what it was. The Executive Council continued to sit, but had the Executive Council any power to arrest the plaintiff?

Mr. Hayllar said he put it that anybody had a right to arrest for felony.

His Lordship.—Then all this is withdrawn?

Mr. Hayllar said he did not abandon the position of the Attorney-General, which made it stronger.

His Lordship said that as public prosecutor the Attorney-General had no more right to arrest than any other person. But anybody could arrest for felony. If so, however, the 6th section took that right from "anybody" in respect of a crime for which a man had been set at large; and therefore that "anybody" daren't touch him. His Lordship continued to read the evidence, and on coming to the actual arrest, he said: "I think ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would have done the same. I would have been very likely to have done the same not having the fear of section 6 before my eyes." In conclusion, his Lordship said that the only difficulty he had was whether the Attorney-General did what he did knowingly, and whether that meant "knowing of the previous discharge." If the opinion of the jury as to the knowing was against the defendant, they would find for the plaintiff. Did he know of what he (his Lordship) had done?

The Attorney-General asked to interpose a few words, as this affected him in his public capacity. Supposing that his Lordship's second judgment were erroneous, there was no question of the legality of all the acts he had done.

His Lordship said no one had a right to suppose that for a moment.

The Attorney-General.—No, but it goes to the question of knowing.

Mr. Hayllar complained that his Lordship had laid it down that the defendant did know. What question then was left to the jury? His Lordship might as well decide the case.

His Lordship—I don't pretend to leave it to them.

Mr. Hayllar.—Well, I don't know what you are going to leave to them.

His Lordship—I have directed that the defendant had constructive knowledge.

Mr. Hayllar.—I never heard of constructive knowledge. If your Lordship had said you were not going to leave anything to the jury, I wouldn't have argued the case.

His Lordship.—I didn't ask you to argue the case.

Mr. Hayllar—No, my Lord, but I had a right to argue the case, and I had a right to know beforehand what your Lordship was going to leave to the jury.

Here there was a good deal of confusion, in the midst of which the jury seized the Statute book and retired. His Lordship here observed: I have decided the law to be as I have laid it down, if it's all wrong you can set it right afterwards."

When the jury, after an absence of half-an-hour, returned into Court, it appeared that two questions had been handed to them by the Chief-Justice. They were as follows:—

1.—Was Kwok-a-sing imprisoned for an offence? Was he brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*? And was he discharged by this Court on that writ on 18th April?

2.—Did the Attorney-General knowingly cause Kwok-a-sing to be imprisoned again for the same offence.

On the first question the jury found for the plaintiff, and on the second for the defendant, by a majority of one (4 to 3).

His Lordship thought the jury had better retire again. They had had a very short deliberation.

Mr. Hayllar objected. The verdict was for the defendant.

His Lordship studied the Ordinance-book for a short time, remarked that the jury had decided the law, and then asked Mr. Francis what he had to say regarding the verdict.

Mr. Francis said the verdict was evidently for the defendant, and he supposed must be entered as such.

Mr. Hayllar remarked that it would be of course open to Mr. Francis to move to enter the verdict for the plaintiff.

The jury were then discharged, and the Court rose at about 7 p.m.

THE COREAN EXPEDITION.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The *Monocacy* and *Palos*, which arrived from Corea on the night of the 6th, and reported that they left Ile Boisée at daylight on the 3rd, in company with

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tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
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MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly *A* 1 SAILING VESSELS.
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tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870. *Agents.*

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

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THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
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tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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Policies at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
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Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
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tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
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tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

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tf 1589 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
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tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

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LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
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Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
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A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
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Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ½ do. do.
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Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

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OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

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In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ½ " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } ¾ " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.
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OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1866.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 8 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1783 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. SAML. WELLS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.
MR. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS is admitted partner in our Firm from this date.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1116 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE S. HARDY is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, in Foochow, from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Thecmon Peonet, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 25

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct,*
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, TIENTSIN, *and* PORTS IN JAPAN.
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"PRIAM"
will be despatched TO-DAY, 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2d 1241 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Captain Watson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1235 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE British Steamer
"SEA GULL,"
Captain Pike, will be despatched from this for the above port on the 28th instant.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
9d 1230 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MADRAS,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1871. [tf 1224

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"BOMBAY,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1871. [tf 1225

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* YOKOHAMA.
THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer
"ALASKA,"
Captain Maury, will be despatched, as above on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight, to Yokohama, and PASSAGE, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
7d 1229 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"FUSIYAMA,"
Capt. Callaghan, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,
(*Touching at* PENANG *and* GALLE *should sufficient inducement offer.*)
THE British Steamer
"GUNGA,"
H. Child, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
8d 1210 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
(*Calling at Penang, if sufficient inducement offers, and Galle if necessary.*)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above places on or about the 25th instant.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1871. [tf 1206

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain La Puente, will have quick despatch to the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1220 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

FOR VALPARAISO AND CALLAO,
Taking Cargo under through Bills of Lading for all Ports south of Panama.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper-schooner
"ALBERTINE,"
Captain Abier, will have quick despatch.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 French Ship
"CANNADIENNE,"
Capt. Eqdin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1143 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"CHIN CHIN,"
342 Tons, Captain Legrand, will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 20th June, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 13 years British Clipper-barque
"SIR HENRY HAVELOCK,"
Capt. Pickthall, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1140 Hongkong, 4th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"ROOKWOOD,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1065 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque
"ROSE M.,"
Captain Pendleton, of 386 tons Register, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"BRUNETTE,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK
THE *A* 1 14 Years British Clipper Ship
"CINGALA,"
Stitt, Master, will load at this and Whampoa, and have early despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 944 Hongkong, 1st June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"SALACIA,"
Captain Jackson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1002 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"MARY HAMILTON,"
Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 28th June, 1871.

FOR ILOILO,
With immediate despatch.
THE *A* 1 French Barque
"GIPSEY,"
Captain Bernier.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1202 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 American Ship
"JOSEPH CLARK,"
Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 Dutch Clipper-barque
"AEROLIET,"
Captain van der Eb, of 669 Tons Register.
Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 15th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE New *A* 1 American Barque
"ESCORT,"
Captain Nicholls, Tons Register 636.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1203 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 French Clipper-barque
"GIPSY,"
Captain Bernier, Tons 472 Register.
And,
The *A* 1 French Clipper-barque
"JACQUES SEURIN,"
Tons 450 Register.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1175 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British 3-masted Schooner
"LOUISA,"
of 241 Tons Register.
For particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
or Captain on board.
tf 1239 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.
THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 12th August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.
Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.
No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 13th, 1871.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Sunshine*, at 1.30 P.M. To-morrow, the 22nd instant.
For Manila.—Per Str. *Shaftesbury*, To-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per *Gunga* on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 10.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"
The English Contract Packet "*ORISSA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at noon.
Money